

tempted Communist takeover of the revolution, it must nevertheless be conceded that the forces of rebellion include a sizable cross section of Dominicans committed to constitutional government which is overwhelmingly non-Communist in its orientation. It is our responsibility to work with the democratic elements of the revolution and to insist upon the creation of a constitutional regime committed to the social and economic principles endorsed by the Dominican people in the 1962 elections.

Mr. Speaker, Walter Lippmann's column in this morning Washington Post, entitled "The Cornerstone of a Policy," succinctly expresses the problems we face in the Dominican Republic and the principles to which we must adhere. Under permission granted, I include the text of Mr. Lippmann's column at this point in the Record:

THE CORNERSTONE OF A POLICY  
(By Walter Lippmann)

There is, we can be sure, no quick way out of the Dominican affair. There is no solution available which will not, even with the best of luck, take a long time. There is no prospect of our being able to withdraw soon leaving behind some sort of reasonably democratic and stable government.

The reason why the future is so difficult is that during the 30 years in which Trujillo ruled the Dominican Republic, he exterminated or drove into exile or into hiding all the educated, competent public men who did not take part in his cruel and corrupt tyranny. The men who should have taken over power after Trujillo are a lost generation. Dr. Bosch spent the Trujillo years in exile, and therefore he had no practical experience in Dominican politics before becoming President.

It is this lack of able and honest and progressive leaders which is the fundamental difficulty in extricating ourselves from the embarrassing and ominous situation in which we find ourselves. There is the reactionary military junta, which represents a revival of the Trujillo oligarchy, and there are the constitutionalists, who represent the bitter discontent of the Dominican masses. They are without practical experience in government, and they are vulnerable therefore to infiltration from agents of or sympathizers with Castro. Between these two groups there is nothing, no middle group of eminent and respectable men who could provide a caretaker government.

The predicament of the United States arises from the fact that it may take the OAS and the U.N. years to overcome the political vacuum, to find, to promote, to defend and to finance a government which can be independent because it rests on popular consent. In the past one alternative would have been an indefinitely prolonged U.S. occupation of the Dominican Republic, ruled by a high commissioner who is not a Dominican. It is too late in the day for that. This sort of solution is not acceptable in the modern world. Another alternative, which has been favored by the State Department, is a coalition government. Caamaño would represent the constitutionalists and Imbert the military junta. Almost certainly, this is not really a valid option. It proposes to ignore the depth and the width of the conflict between those who are fighting to perpetuate the inheritance of Trujillo and those for whom life is intolerable without far-reaching progressive reforms.

The first requirement of U.S. policy is that the President make himself free and uncommitted, and specifically that our troops cease to favor the military junta in the civil war.

It is as certain as anything can be in a situation of this kind that a workable policy must invoke the principle of legitimacy and must be directed to progressive reform. Legitimacy is important because only a government which derives from the only genuine election the Dominicans have ever known can hope to command the confidence and respect of the Dominican masses.

It is no doubt true that Dr. Bosch was a weak President. But he is the only Dominican who has ever been genuinely elected, and therefore the political succession from him to Caamaño should be respected and observed. The government which the OAS backs, and we along with it, should have as its cornerstone the Constitutionalist Party.

It would be strange indeed if there were no Communists in the Constitutionalist Party. But there is no evidence whatever that they are in control of the party and, considering the certainty that troops will remain in the Dominican Republic for a considerable time to come, there should be no serious danger that the Communists, admittedly a small number, could take over as they did in Cuba. In view of the power deployed in and around the island, the threat of a Soviet intervention to support a Communist coup seems to be small. It is so small that it is a risk we can well afford to take.

There are two great advantages to be had from treating the Constitutionalist Party as the cornerstone of a new government. The first is that with good advice from its Latin American neighbors, and with plentiful economic assistance from us, such a government would be the one most likely to succeed.

The second advantage is that this decision on our part is the only one that can prove our good faith, which is profoundly suspected throughout the hemisphere. For the decision to make the Constitutionalist the cornerstone will be the certain proof that President Johnson did not intervene in order to support a military dictatorship working for reactionary interests, and that he is in fact genuinely committed to popular progressive reform.

There is no real alternative to this line of policy. For no government can be built around the military junta which has any hope of winning the support of the Dominican people or of obtaining approval from our Latin American neighbors.

RESOLUTION FOR UPDATING IMMIGRATION LAWS

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include a resolution.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1965, the City Council of the City of Chicago and its distinguished mayor, Hon. Richard J. Daley, adopted a resolution urging the enactment of pending legislation for liberalizing our immigration laws. This resolution represents the overwhelming attitude of almost 4 million people who reside in the city of Chicago. The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO URGING ENACTMENT OF PENDING LEGISLATION FOR UPDATING IMMIGRATION LAWS

Whereas four previous administrations of the United States of America and four Presidents of the United States, including former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, the late John F. Kennedy and the incumbent, Lyndon B. Johnson, have each declared that the present quota system for immigration into the United States of America was false and unworthy in 1924 and

is even worse, now, and completely contrary to the ideals and philosophy of America and that which made America great: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, in session assembled, hereby memorialize the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America to support and pass pending immigration legislation in said Congress, known as Senate bill 500 and House of Representatives bill 2580; and that it is the sense of this city council that our current immigration laws should be enlarged, amended, and brought into conformity with our basic desires of continuing to make America available to deserving immigration on a fair and equitable basis.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND PROPOSED VA HOSPITAL CLOSINGS

(Mr. EVINS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as we consider the budgetary recommendations of the independent offices I want to particularly discuss the appropriations as they relate to the Veterans' Administration.

It was my privilege to chair the hearings on this agency and I, therefore, feel that I can speak with some familiarity of the inner workings and the programs of the agency.

I know there is much concern about the proposed Veterans' Administration hospital closings. Our committee has given full and thorough consideration to the matter. The hearings will document each individual project in which Members are interested.

I personally questioned the Veterans' Administration Administrator, Mr. William J. Driver, and the Chief Medical Director, Dr. J. H. McNinch, regarding every one of the hospitals concerned in the proposed closing—as to location, conditions, number of patients at each hospital, and the reason for the proposed closing.

All of this is documented in the hearings.

As you know, the President has appointed a blue-ribbon Committee headed by James G. Gleason, former Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, to study and consider this matter. This committee is currently engaged in this study.

Also, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs headed by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Chairman OLIN TEAGUE, is looking into the closings. When these reports are in, we will be in a better position to make a judgment in this matter.

We have the greatest veterans program of any nation in the world. Our committee recommended a total of \$5,663,192,000 for all the programs of the Veterans' Administration for fiscal 1966. This is an increase of \$22,445,000 over the budget for fiscal 1965.

The bill includes an appropriation of \$1,177,417,000 for medical care. We did not cut the medical care program by one dime. In fact, we increased the Vet-